United States Department of Agriculture

Marketing and Regulatory Programs

Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service

Plant Protection and Quarantine

Unprocessed Seeds

Regulating the Importation of Unprocessed Seeds not Intended for Propagation

Update Record

Record the transmittal number and the date you received the update in the appropriate columns.

Transmittal Number	Date Received	Transmittal Number	Date Received

Plant Import: Nonpropagative

Unprocessed Seeds

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Introduction

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Background and Introduction

What is Covered

Use this manual to regulate whole seed (grain and nuts) that are imported for purposes **other than** propagation. The seed that are not intended for propagation must be unprocessed beyond harvesting and free from fleshy pulp or leathery husks.*

You need to determine how the seeds are to be used in order to regulate them correctly. For example, corn seed could be used for propagation, for food, or for animal feed**. The entry requirements may be determined by the intended use.

Determining if You Are in the Right Manual

If the seed fits the description in the first paragraph and you can answer all the following questions with a no, then you're in the right manual.

- Is the seed a fresh, perishable commodity?
- Is the seed processed?
- Is the seed intended for propagation?
- Is the seed in leathery husks or fleshy pulp?

If the answer to any of these questions is yes, turn to "What is Not Covered" on **page 4-2** and you will be guided to the correct manual part.

When you **don't** know the intended use of the seed, take the most restrictive action possible—regulate the seed as propagative.

* However, use this manual for coconuts *(Cocos nucifera)* and macadamia nuts that are still in their husks
** See also the *Animal Product Manual* to regulate animal feed

TABLE 4-1: Examples of Seed (Grain and Nuts) Covered in this Manual

Cucurbits	Cereals	Ethnic food seed	Legumes	Medicinal seed	Nuts	Seed for sprouting
◆ Melon ◆ Squash ◆ Cucumber ◆ Pumpkin	◆ Corn ◆ Rice ◆ Wheat	◆ Kola nut	◆ Faba bean ◆ Lentil	Those used in herbal and folk medicine	(without fleshy or leathery husks) ◆ Acorn ◆ Chestnut ◆ Spice seed ◆ Cumin	Various legumes

What is Not Covered

If the article fits the description printed in the left column, then it's **not** covered by this manual. The right column will direct you to the correct manual for determining enterability.

If the article is:	And:	Then go to:
A fresh, perishable commodity (like fresh, green shelled peas)	→	Fruits and Vegetables
A nut still in its husk	A coconut *(Cocos nucifera)*	**page 4-21**
	A macadamia nut	**page 4-30**
	Other than a coconut or macadamia nut	Fruits and Vegetables
A nut free from its husk	→	Miscellaneous and Processed Products
A seed for planting or propagation	→	Plant Import: Propagative "Seeds"
A seed processed beyond harvesting and drying (like puffed rice, cracked corn, or seed necklaces)	→	Miscellaneous and Processed Products
A seed contained in fruits or vegetables; or with fleshy or leathery pulp	A coconut *(Cocos nucifera)*	**page 4-21**
	A macadamia nut	**page 4-30**
	Other than a coconut or macadamia nut	Fruits and Vegetables
For screenings	→	Miscellaneous and Processed Products

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Methods and Procedures

Contents

How to Sample and Inspect

Here is an overview of the required procedures for sampling, inspecting, and making regulatory decisions on a shipment.

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Step 6c—Action to take based on millet from Australia as a contaminant

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Equipment

When sampling, you'll need the following equipment.

- Trier
- Sample cloth—a piece of cloth the length of the trier to empty the subsamples onto

- Seed sample bag or quart-sized container—to hold the subsample
- Label or marking pen—to identify the sample
- Adhesive tape
- Knife

Steps to Take to Sample and Inspect

Step 1—Determine if Admissible or Prohibited

After you know what's in the shipment, determine what action to take on each kind of grain there. First, use the Reference Section directly behind the yellow tab. Then, if you suspect (or are unsure) that the seed was collected from a Federal noxious weed, from a parasitic plant, or protected by endangered species legislation, use **Appendix F**, "A List of Weeds, Parasitic, and Endangered Plants" located in the Nonpropagative Volume of Manuals.

If the plant is:	And is:	And you were directed to:	Then:
Listed in the Reference Section	Found in Appendix F	→	FOLLOW the directions in the Reference Section
	Not found in Appendix F	INSPECT AND RELEASE	GO on to **Step 2**
		REQUIRE TREATMENT	CONTINUE with the inspection, requiring treatment when your inspection is completed (GO on to **Step 2**)
		REFUSE ENTRY	If unaccompanied by a Departmental permit, allow the importer to reexport or abandon the shipment for destruction (seize if in baggage or the mail) EXIT this manual
Not listed in the Reference Section	Found in Appendix F	A parasitic plant or Federal noxious weed	USE the table that follows
		A CITES or ESA protected plant	CONTACT a designated port for directions
	Not found in Appendix F	→	INSPECT AND RELEASE (GO on to **Step 2**)

If the importer holds:	And it's for:	Then:
A Permit to Import Live Pests and Noxious Weeds (PPQ Form 526)	→	RELEASE OR CONTROL as specified on the permit
No Permit to Import Live Pests and Noxious Weeds	Research or experimental purposes	1. HOLD shipment. 2. HAVE importer fill out a PPQ 526. 3. CONTACT B&TS.
	Not for scientific research or experimental purposes	REFUSE ENTRY

Step 2—Decide if You Need to Sample

If the shipment is:	Then:
100 pounds or less	GO to **Step 5** (inspect the seed)
More than 100 pounds	GO to **Step 3**

Step 3—Compute the Number of Subsamples to Draw

If the seed is:	Then:
Packaged in bags	GO to **Step 3a**
In a bulk shipment	GO to Step 3b

Step 3a—How to Compute the Number of Subsamples to Draw in a Bagged Shipment of Grain:

Determine the number of bags in the shipment by looking at shipping documents or Hold Sheets.

If the number of bags or packages in the shipment is:	Then draw this many subsamples to make your sample:
1 to 6	5
7 to 14	6
15 to 24	7
25 to 34	8
35 to 44	9
45 to 54	10
55 to 64	11
65 to 74	12
75 to 84	13
85 to 94	14
95 to 104	15
105 to 114	16
115 to 124	17

If the number of bags or packages in the shipment is:	Then draw this many subsamples to make your sample:
125 to 134	18
135 to 144	19
145 to 154	20
155 to 164	21
165 to 174	22
175 to 184	23
185 to 194	24
195 to 204	25
205 to 214	26
215 to 224	27
225 to 234	28
235 to 244	29
245 or more	30

Do not sample more than 30 bags per lot. If there are less than five bags per lot, you are still required to draw five subsamples.

Step 3b—How to Compute the Number of Subsamples to Draw in a Bulk Shipment of Grain:

1. Determine the weight of the lot from the PPQ Hold Sheet (PPQ Form 212), Customs Manifest, or invoice.
2. Divide the weight listed by 100.
3. Take result from 2 above, and use the table in Step 3a to determine how many subsamples you will draw.

Example: How many subsamples would you draw from a 2,000 pound bulk shipment of corn?

1. Invoice lists the weight as 2,000 pounds.
2. 2,000 divided by 100 = 20 (the equivalent number of bags)
3. Refer to the table in Step 3a. 20 falls between 15 and 24 on the table and directs you to draw 7 subsamples.

Step 4—Draw the Subsamples and Combine Them Into a Sample

Step 4a—Sample the Grain With a Trier:

If the seeds are too large, do not flow freely, or are packaged to prevent the use of a trier, then scoop up the seed in your hand. Hand method of sampling is the least preferred method because it yields the least representative sample.

Draw your samples randomly. When sampling bulk shipments, draw the sample at equal intervals throughout the shipment.

Sampling with a trier:

1. Insert trier (with the holes down and closed) into the seed.
2. Rotate the entire trier until the holes are facing up.
3. Rotate the inner core of the trier to open the holes.
4. Lightly move the trier in and out to get the seed into the trier.
5. Rotate the inner core of the trier to close the holes.
6. Remove the trier from the bag or bulk seed.
7. Close the hole in the bag made by the trier. If a burlap or cloth bag—close the hole in the bag by moving the tip of the trier over the weave. If a paper bag—close the hole with a pressure sensitive label or masking tape.
8. Place sample of seed in a container or on a piece of paper large enough to hold the entire sample.

Step 4b—Combine the Subsamples you Have Drawn to Make the Sample:

1. Combine the seed in a container or onto a piece of paper large enough to hold all the subsamples.
2. Mix the seed thoroughly to blend the subsamples. Make sure you collected enough seed to have a sufficient amount to analyze (computed in Step 3).
3. Proceed to Step 5 for examining the seed.

Step 5—Inspect the Sample

Inspect **all** seed shipments for plant pests. Because seed are an excellent host, be sure to look for all types of plant pests, **not just insects!** In addition, some pests may survive for years, safely lodged on or in a seed or on bits of stem or leaf mixed with seed. Inspection also includes the examination of bagging and containers for the presence of plant pests. Also, look for soil and other prohibited

material (example—wheat in a corn shipment from a country infected with flag smut). If inspecting birdseed, do a thorough examination for seed of noxious weeds—they're usually there!

Step 5a—What to Look for in the Seed or in the Seed Container:

- Insects
- Pathogens (diseases)
- Nematodes
- Mollusks (snails)
- Noxious weed seed
- Contaminants (soil, manure)

Step 5b—How to Inspect:

- Insects:

  When inspecting for insects, look for frass and evidence of feeding. In the seed of legumes, look for circular, transparent windows—evidence of seed borers. Examine seed for exit holes and the presence of cast skins.

  If the seed shipment is from a khapra beetle endemic country, then inspect the seed closely for khapra beetle (primarily cast skins and larvae).

- Pathogens:

  Although some seedborne diseases cannot be detected visually, you can see:

  - Discoloration near the germ end on cereals and grasses
  - Pinkish kernels with a rough and scabby surface
  - Small brown to black raised, circular spots on the seed
  - Brownish-gray spots with a light center
  - Brown to yellowish sunken lesions
  - Rust pustules, smuts, and sclerotic

- Nematodes:

  Look for discolored seed or kernels that are replaced by one or several galls.

- Mollusks:

  Look for slime trails, shells, and aestivating snails.

- Noxious Weeds:

  Look for seed and other reproductive parts of these pests. Inspect carefully because some seed of parasitic plants are as fine as dust. Use a magnification lamp or dissecting scope to look for seed.

- Bags and Containers:

  If you are inspecting seed in bags, (especially in burlap and jute) and the seed are being imported from a khapra beetle endemic country[1], examine the seams and ears of the bags to uncover any khapra beetle that might be hiding there! Be careful. Do not allow seed to spill.

If bags are made of used burlap or jute from khapra beetle endemic countries[1], then the shipment must be fumigated.

- Require T306-c
- Require a written permit

Authority—7CFR 319.75

1 Countries where khapra beetle is endemic—Afghanistan, Algeria, Bangladesh, Burkina Faso, Cyprus, Egypt, India, Iran, Iraq, Israel, Libya, Mali, Mauritania, Morocco, Myanmar, Niger, Nigeria, Pakistan, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Syria, Tunisia, or Turkey.

Other treatment may be required depending on pest findings

- Contaminants

  When seed are harvested or collected, they may be contaminated with prohibited trash, soil, and seed of other crops and weeds. In addition to looking for pests and pathogens, look for any plant litter in the seed that could carry a pest. Be alert for soil, fungal bodies (like ergot and smut balls), nematode galls, chaff, stems, and parts of prohibited plants.

1

Step 6—Take the Appropriate Regulatory Action

Take the appropriate regulatory action based on the inspection results

If the seed is contained in:	And arriving from or originating in:	Then:	Authority:
Used burlap or jute	Afghanistan, Algeria, Bangladesh, Burkina Faso, Cyprus, Egypt, India, Iran, Iraq, Israel, Libya, Mali, Mauritania, Morocco, Myanmar (Burma), Niger, Nigeria, Pakistan, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Syria, Tunisia, or Turkey	1. REQUIRE a written permit, and 2. REQUIRE T302-d 3. CONTINUE, using the following table[1]	7CFR 319.59
	Other than a country listed in the cell above	CONTINUE, using the following table	
Other than used burlap or jute	→		

1 Other pests or contaminants may be found that require a more potent treatment.

If you find:	Then:	Authority
Pests (insects, mites, snails, or pathogens	GO to Step 6a	
Contaminants, like soil, manure, or plant parts	GO to Step 6b	
No pests or contaminants	RELEASE the shipment if it was otherwise admissible	7CFR 330.105

When seed are harvested or collected, they may be contaminated with prohibited trash, soil, and seed of other crops and weeds. In addition to looking for pests and pathogens, look for any plant litter in the seed that could carry a pest. Be alert for soil, fungal bodies (like ergot and smut balls), nematode galls, chaff, stems, and parts of prohibited plants.

Step 6a—Action to Take Based on Pest Findings

If you:	And the pest or pathogen is:	And you:	Then:
Have identification authority for the pest(s) and/or pathogen(s)	Actionable	Have authority to order treatment for the pest(s) and/or pathogen(s)	1. HOLD shipment, and 2. REQUIRE treatment
		Do **not** have authority to order treatment for the pest(s) and/or pathogen(s)	1. HOLD shipment 2. SEND the interception to the appropriate identifier
	Nonactionable[1]	→	RELEASE shipment if otherwise admissible
Lack identification authority for the pest(s) and/or pathogen(s)	→	→	1. HOLD shipment 2. SEND the interception to the appropriate identifier

1 NOTE ON MEXICAN JUMPING-BEANS—Although infested with the larva of the Mexican jumping-bean moth, *Cydia dehaisiana*, the seed of *Sebastiania* spp. and *Sapium* spp. are admissible. They may be released without a "plant pest permit." Some States do regulate the infested seed, though.

Step 6b—Action to Take Based on Contaminant Findings

If contaminant:	And it is:	And it is:	And there are:	And harvested in:	Then:
Is soil or manure	→				HOLD shipment and consult with supervisor
Is seed	Contaminant is corn or a corn relative, including millet[1]	**Unlikely** that the seed will be released into the environment[2]	28 or **fewer** seeds of contaminant per quart of seed	→	RELEASE
			29 or **more** seeds of contaminant per quart of seed	Australia	SEE **Table 4-1 on page 4-14**
				New Zealand	SEE **Table 4-2 on page 4-15**
				Other than Australia or New Zealand	REFUSE ENTRY
		Likely that the seed will be released into the environment[3]	→	Australia	SEE **Table 4-1 on page 4-14**
			→	New Zealand	SEE **Table 4-2 on page 4-15**
			→	**Other than** Australia or New Zealand	CONTINUE to the table that follows
	Contaminant wheat[4]	→			INSPECT AND RELEASE
	Other than wheat or corn or **not** identifiable	→			CONTINUE to the table that follows
Is trash	→				

1 The following genera identify the plants that are closely related to corn including millets: *Chionachne* spp., *Coix* spp., *Echinochloa* spp., *Eleusine* spp., *Euchlaena* spp., *Miscanthus* spp., *Panicum* spp., *Pennisetum* spp., *Polytoca* spp., *Sclerachne* spp., *Setaria* spp., *Sorghum* spp., *Trilobachne* spp., and *Tripsacum* spp.

2 For example, the seed is to be used as a spice or it will be processed further

3 For example, the seed will be used as animal food or bird feed

4 If you detect bunted kernels (maybe Karnal Bunt), return to Step 6a and regulate as an actionable pest

Step 6b—Action to Take Based on Contamnant Findings (continued)

If:	And:	Then:
A Federal noxious weed (FNW) contaminant	The seeds can be freed from this contaminant (and the importer is in agreement), the contaminant can be devitalized, or grinding is appropriate[1]	AUTHORIZE the shipment to move to the facility that will grind the seed, remove the contaminant[2] or have the contaminant devitalized. If the commodity is freed from the contaminant or the contaminant is devitalized, RELEASE; otherwise, REFUSE ENTRY
	The conditions above cannot be met	REFUSE ENTRY unless accompanied by a Permit to Move Live Plant Pests and Noxious Weeds
Not an FNW contaminant	→	RELEASE shipment if admissible without treatment; otherwise, TREAT seed prior to release (either for commodity or contaminant)
A structure prohibited[3] by 7CFR 319 or 7CFR 330	→	REFUSE ENTRY

1 If grinding would mitigate the risk of contamination with noxious weed propagules, see page 4-5. AUTHORIZE the shipment to move to the facility that will grind the seed. Once the commodity is freed from the contaminant or ground, RELEASE; otherwise, REFUSE ENTRY

2 Before the importer has the entire shipment cleaned, encourage him or her to have a sufficiently large sample run through the operation to verify that the contaminant can be removed.

3 Examples of prohibited structures include bamboo, parasitic plants, and rice.

Step 6c—Action to Take Based on Millet from Australia or New Zealand as a Contaminant:

TABLE 4-1: Action to Take if Millet is Found as a Contaminant in Seed from Australia

If an Australian phyto[1] certifies that the seeds were grown in:	And the seeds are contaminated with:	And:	Then:
New South Wales	*Pennisetum clandestinum, Pennisetum macrourum, Pennisetum pedicellatum, Pennisetum polystachion,* or *Setaria pallide-fusca*	The seeds can be freed from this contaminant (and the importer is in agreement) or the contaminant can be devitalized	AUTHORIZE the shipment to move to the facility that will remove the contaminant[2] or have the contaminant devitalized. If the commodity is freed from the contaminant or the contaminant is devitalized, RELEASE; otherwise, REFUSE ENTRY
		The conditions above **cannot** be met	REFUSE ENTRY unless accompanied by a Permit to Move Live Plant Pests and Noxious Weeds
	Echinochloa, Eleusine, Panicum, or a *Pennisetum* or a *Setaria* **not** listed in the cell above		RELEASE
Queensland	*Pennisetum clandestinum, Pennisetum macrourum, Pennisetum pedicellatum, Pennisetum polystachion*	The commodity can be freed from this contaminant (and the importer is in agreement) or the contaminant can be devitalized	AUTHORIZE the shipment to move to the facility that will remove the contaminant[2] or have the contaminant devitalized. If the commodity is freed from the contaminant or the contaminant is devitalized, RELEASE; otherwise, REFUSE ENTRY
		The conditions above **cannot** be met	REFUSE ENTRY unless accompanied by a Permit to Move Live Plant Pests and Noxious Weeds
	Echinochloa, Eleusine, or a *Pennisetum* **not** listed in the cell above	→	RELEASE
	Panicum or *Setaria*	→	REFUSE ENTRY
Other than two cells above	→	→	

1 If the millet is contaminating a commodity other than seeds—REFUSE ENTRY. If the shipment is not accompanied by an Australian Phytosanitary Certificate—REFUSE ENTRY.

2 Before the importer has the entire shipment cleaned, encourage him or her to have a sufficiently large sample run through the operation to verify that the contaminant can be removed.

3 If the millet is contaminating a commodity other than seeds—REFUSE ENTRY. If the shipment is not accompanied by an Australian Phytosanitary Certificate—REFUSE ENTRY.

TABLE 4-2: Action to Take if Millet is Found as a Contaminant in Seed from New Zealand

If the seeds are contaminated with:	And:	Then:
Pennisetum clandestinum, Pennisetum macrourum, Pennisetum pedicellatum, Pennisetum polystachion, or *Setaria pallide-fusca*	The commodity can be freed from this contaminant (and the importer is in agreement) or the contaminant can be devitalized	AUTHORIZE the shipment to move to the facility that will remove the contaminant[1] or have the contaminant devitalized. If the commodity is freed from the contaminant or the contaminant is devitalized, RELEASE; otherwise, REFUSE ENTRY
	The conditions above **cannot** be met	REFUSE ENTRY unless accompanied by a Permit to Move Live Plant Pests and Noxious Weeds
A millet that is **not** listed in the top cell above	→	RELEASE if millet is the only contaminant

1 Before the importer has the entire shipment cleaned, encourage him or her to have a sufficiently large sample run through the operation to verify that the contaminant can be removed.

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Unprocessed Seeds

Reference Section—Prohibitions and Restrictions

Contents

How to Use This Reference

This reference uses decision tables to help you determine the correct regulatory action to take when encountering unprocessed seed not intended for propagation. Before using this reference, be aware that:

- Seed, including nuts, are listed in the Reference Section only if the regulations or previous instructions have specified the conditions of entry (treatments, prohibitions, restrictions, and permits). If the seed are not listed in the Reference Section of this manual, then you may inspect them and release them with oral permission if pest free. Just follow the sampling and inspecting procedures in this manual.
- Seed are listed alphabetically by common names—except *Prunus*, *Ribes*, and *Solanum* which have common names cross-referenced in the Index.
- If you don't find the seed or nut name in the Reference Section, then look in the Index. If the seed is neither in the Index nor the Reference Section—then inspect and release if pest free.
- Prohibited plant material may be imported for research or experimental purposes under a Departmental Permit issued by the Permit Services in Riverdale. Plant pests, including noxious weeds, may also be imported for research or experimental purposes under a Permit to Move Live Plant Pests and Noxious Weeds issued by the Biological & Technical Service Staff in Riverdale. See Appendix 5 in the Nonpropagative Manual for directions on handling material moving under other than plant pest permits.

- Seed that are closely related or that have the same conditions of entry and regulatory actions are listed together. These seed are:
  - Corn and closely related plants
  - Cucurbits (melon, squash, cucumber, and pumpkin)
  - Wheat, goatgrass, and their intergeneric crosses
- If you encounter seed that are contained in used burlap or jute from khapra beetle endemic countries*, then the shipment must be fumigated.
  - Require T306-c
  - Require a written permit

  Authority—7CFR 319.75

Other treatment may be required depending on pest findings.

Applicability to Guam and the Common-wealth of the Northern Mariana Islands

The regulatory actions listed in the following decision tables also apply to Guam and the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands.

If the regulated item requires fumigation as a condition of entry, then the item must be REFUSED ENTRY because Guam does **not** have any fumigation facilities.

Noxious and Parasitic Weeds

If you encounter shipments of noxious or parasitic weed seed, use this decision table to determine enterability. Noxious and parasitic weeds are listed in Appendix 6 “A List of Weeds, Parasitic, and Endangered Plants” located behind Tab 13.

* Afghanistan, Algeria, Bangladesh, Burkina Faso, Cyprus, Egypt, India, Iran, Iraq, Israel, Libya, Mali, Mauritania, Morocco, Myanmar, Niger, Nigeria, Pakistan, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Syria, Tunisia, or Turkey.

If the importer holds:	And:	And it is for:	Then:
A PPQ Form 526 (Permit to Move Live Pests and Noxious Weeds)	→	→	RELEASE OR CONTROL as specified on the permit
No Permit to Move Live Pests and Noxious Weeds	Imported as such	Research or experimental purposes	1. HOLD shipment, 2. HAVE IMPORTER FILL OUT a PPQ Form 526, and 3. CONTACT B&TS
		Not for scientific research or experimental purposes	REFUSE ENTRY
	A contaminant	→	SEE PAGE 13.1

ESA and CITES

See Appendix 6 (behind Tab 13) for a list of all taxa protected by the Endangered Species Act (ESA) and the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES). If the taxon is protected, then follow these directions:

If the CITES or ESA protected article is:	Then:
Entering at a designated port listed in 50CFR part 24 (reproduced behind Tab 24 at the tail end)	**Take action**(s) under plant quarantines and plant pest regulations first; then **regulate** under CITES or ESA as appropriate.
Not entering at a designated port	Give the exporter one of the following options: 1. **Reexport** the article(s) to the country of origin; or 2. **Reroute** the article(s) to a designated port (if appropriate, safeguard under plant quarantines and plant pest regulations first). Shipping and handling charges are to be borne by the importer.

Reference Tables

Acorn (*Quercus* spp.)

If harvested in:	And intended for:	Then:	Authority:
Canada	→	INSPECT AND RELEASE	7CFR 330.105
Mexico	→	INSPECT AND RELEASE	7CFR 319.56-2b
Other than Canada or Mexico	Food or feed	REFUSE ENTRY	7CFR 319.56
	Analytical, industrial, or other nonfood use	1. REQUIRE a written permit, and 2. REQUIRE T302-g-1 or T302-g-2	

Acorns are regulated to prevent the entry of *Curculio elephas, C. nuncum, Cydia splendana,* and *Hemimene juliana*.

Avocado (*Persea* spp.)

If harvested in:	Then:	Authority:
Mexico, South America, or Central America	REFUSE ENTRY	7CFR 319.37
Other than Mexico, South America, or Central America	1. REQUIRE a written permit, and 2. INSPECT AND RELEASE	

Avocado seeds are regulated to prevent the entry of the avocado weevil (*Heilipus lauri*), avocado seed moth (*Stenoma catenifer*), *Conotrachelus* spp., and fruit flies.

Bamboo (family Poaceae, tribe Bambuseae)

Then:	Authority:
REFUSE ENTRY	7CFR 319.37

Bamboo is regulated to prevent the entry of bamboo smut (*Ustilago shiraiana*) and other exotic pathogens.

Barberry (*Berberis* spp.)

Then:	Authority:
REFUSE ENTRY	7CFR 319.37

Barberry seed are regulated to prevent the entry of new races of black stem rust (*Puccinia graminis*).

Betel Nut (*Areca catechu*)

If the husk is:	Then:	Authority:
Present	USE the Fruits and Vegetable Manual and regulate as a fresh fruit	7CFR 319.56
Absent	1. INSPECT AND RELEASE 2. REFER to Customs; the nut may be restricted by the FDA	7CFR 330.105

Chestnuts (*Castanea* spp.)

If harvested in:	And destined to:	And:	Then:	Authority:
Canada	→	→	INSPECT AND RELEASE	7CFR 330.105
Korea	→	Accompanied by a PPQ Form 203 signed by the APHIS Inspector on site in Korea	RELEASE	7CFR 319.56
	→	**Lacks** a PPQ Form 203	1. REQUIRE a permit, and 2. REQUIRE T101-t-1	
Mexico	→	→	INSPECT AND RELEASE	7CFR 319.56
Other than Canada or Mexico	Guam or the Common-wealth of the Northern Mariana Islands	→	INSPECT AND RELEASE	7CFR 330.105
	Other than Guam or the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands	Accompanied by a Canadian certificate declaring that the nuts received T101-t-1[1]	1. REQUIRE a permit, and 2. RELEASE	7CFR 319.56
		Lacks either the certification or the declaration that the nuts recieved T101-t-1	1. REQUIRE a permit, and 2. REQUIRE T101-t-1	

1 For nuts that were foreign grown but treated in Canada

Chestnuts are regulated to prevent the entry of *Curculio elephas, C. nuncum, Cydia splendana,* and *Hemimene juliana*.

Citrus (Rutaceae, all species of the subfamilies Aurantioideae, Rutoideae, and Toddalioideae)

Then:	Authority:
1. HOLD shipment, and 2. CONTACT the Permit Unit for instructions	7CFR 319.37

Citrus seed are regulated from all countries to prevent the entry of seed borne citrus diseases.

Coconut (*Cocos nucifera*)

If harvested in:	And the shipment:	Then:	Authority:
Costa Rica or Jamaica	Is accompanied by a Costa Rican or Jamaican phytosanitary certificate that states the coconut is Malayan dwarf or Maypan variety	INSPECT AND RELEASE (no permit required)	7CFR 319.56
	Lacks the certification described in the cell above	SEE FOLLOWING TABLE	
Other than Costa Rica or Jamaica	→		

Coconut (*Cocos nucifera*)

If the nut:	And:	And the nut:	And you:	And:	Then:	Authority:
Has liquid	Any portion of the husk is present	Is **immature**	Can verify it was harvested in Thailand	The green, outer shell surface of the husk has been removed	INSPECT AND RELEASE	7CFR 319.56
				The green, outer shell surface of the husk has **not** been removed	REFUSE ENTRY	7CFR 319.37
			Cannot verify that it was harvested in Thailand or it was harvested in **other than** Thailand	→		
		Is mature	→	→		
	The husk was completely removed	Has sprouted	**No** sprout shows its first true leaves[1]	Fewer than 10 percent of the nuts have sprouted	INSPECT AND RELEASE	7CFR 319.56
				Ten percent or more of the nuts have sprouted	◆ GIVE the importer the opportunity to cull the sprouted coconuts and devitalize; or ◆ REFUSE ENTRY	7CFR 319.37
			One or more of the sprouts show their first true leaves[1]	→		
		Has **not** sprouted	→	→	INSPECT AND RELEASE	7CFR 319.56
Lacks liquid	→	→	→	→		

1 Coconuts first produce a hard shealthlike sprout which after growing 3 to 5 inches, splits allowing true leaves to emerge.

Coconuts are regulated to prevent the entry of lethal yellowing and cadang disease.

Coffee, green unroasted (*Coffea* spp.) — Cafe, java

If destined to:	And the shipment is:	And it is:	And it is:	Then:	Authority:
Continental U.S., Alaska, Guam, U.S. Virgin Islands, or the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands	Samples	Transiting Hawaii or Puerto Rico	Packaged to prevent the escape of plant pests	ALLOW sample to move forward	7CFR 319.73
			Not packaged to prevent the escape of plant pests	1. REPACKAGE samples to prevent the escape of plant pests, and 2. ALLOW samples to move forward	
		Not transiting Hawaii or Puerto Rico	→	INSPECT AND RELEASE	
	Other than samples	Transiting Hawaii or Puerto Rico	→	REFUSE ENTRY—do **not** allow coffee to be discharged from carrier	
		Not transiting Hawaii or Puerto Rico	→	INSPECT AND RELEASE	
Hawaii or Puerto Rico	→	→	→	REFUSE ENTRY	

Coffee is regulated to prevent the entry of Mediterranean fruit fly (*Ceratitis capitata*), coffee berry borer (*Hypothenemus hampei*), and *Hemileia vastatrix* which is an injurious rust disease of coffee.

Corn and Closely Related Plants (*Zea mays*)[1]

If destined to:	And the seed is:	And the:	Then:	Authority:
Guam or the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands	→	→	INSPECT AND RELEASE	7CFR 319.37
Other than Guam or the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands	Corn	→	USE Table 1	
	Adlay (*Coix* spp.) or Jacob's tears (*Coix lacryrma*)	Outer shell was removed[2]	INSPECT AND RELEASE	7CFR 319.24 7CFR 319.41
		Outer shell is intact[3]	USE Table 2	
	Millet[4]	*Echinochloa, Eleusine, Panicum,* or *Setaria*	USE Table 3	
		Pennisetum	USE Table 4	
	Other than adlay, corn, or millet	→	USE Table 2	

1 *Chionachne* spp., *Coix* spp., *Echinochloa* spp., *Eleusine* spp., *Euchleana* spp., *Miscanthus* spp., *Panicum* spp. *Pennisetum* spp., *Polytoca* spp., *Sclerachne* spp., *Setaria* spp., *Sorghum* spp., *Trilobachne* spp., *Tripsacum* spp.

2 The remaining seed is grooved and about the size of a kernel of popcorn or smaller.

3 Looks like a lacquered teardrop, slightly larger than a kernel of field corn.

4 Those belonging to the genera *Echinochloa*, *Eleusine*, *Panicum*, *Pennisetum*, and *Setaria*.

Table 1 (Corn)—For corn (*Zea mays*)

If harvested in:	And:	Then:	Authority:
Africa (all countries), Armenia, Australia, Azerbaijan, Bangladesh, Belarus, Bhutan, Brunei, Bulgaria, Cambodia, China, Estonia, Georgia, Hong Kong, India, Indonesia, Japan and adjacent islands, Kazakhstan, Korea (Rep. of and Dem. People's Rep. of), Kyrgyzstan, Laos, Latvia, Lithuania, Malaysia, Moldova, Myanmar, Nepal, Oceania, Pakistan, Papua New Guinea, Philippines, Russia, Singapore, Sri Lanka, Taiwan (Province of China), Tajikistan, Thailand, Turkmenistan, Ukraine, Uzbekistan, or Vietnam	→	REFUSE ENTRY[1]	7CFR 319.24 7CFR 319.41
Other than a country or region listed in the cell above	→	1. REQUIRE a written permit[2], and 2. INSPECT AND RELEASE	7CFR 319.41

1 Refer all requests for permits to the Permit Services. Importations are allowed only under Departmental permit for scientific purposes.

2 If the shipment is noncommercial, and if you are confident that the seed was harvested in a country from which the seed is admissible (other than a country listed in the top cell), then you may inspect and release the seed with an oral permit. Seed of corn may be imported into Guam and the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands without further permit, but these seed are subject to 7CFR 319.37.

Table 2 (Corn)—for relatives of corn other than adlay or millet (*Chionachne* spp., *Coix* spp. (if the outer shell is intact), *Euchleana* spp., *Miscanthus* spp., *Polytoca* spp., *Sclerachne* spp., *Sorghum* spp., *Trilobachne* spp., or *Tripsacum* spp.)

If harvested in:	Then:	Authority:
Africa (all countries), Armenia, Australia, Azerbaijan, Bangladesh, Belarus, Bhutan, Brazil, Brunei, Bulgaria, Cambodia, China, Estonia, Georgia, Hong Kong, India, Indonesia, Japan and adjacent islands, Kazakhstan, Korea (Rep. of and Dem. People's Rep. of), Kyrgyzstan, Laos, Latvia, Lithuania, Malaysia, Moldova, Myanmar, Nepal, New Zealand, Oceania, Pakistan, Papua New Guinea, Philippines, Russia, Singapore, Sri Lanka, Taiwan (Province of China), Tajikistan, Thailand, Turkmenistan, Ukraine, Uzbekistan, or Vietnam	REFUSE ENTRY[1]	7CFR 319.24
Other than a country or region listed above	1. REQUIRE a written permit[2], and 2. INSPECT AND RELEASE	7CFR 319.41

1 Refer all requests for permits to the Permit Services. Importations are allowed only under Departmental permit for scientific purposes.

2 If the shipment is noncommercial, and if you are confident that the seed was harvested in a country from which the seed is admissible (other than a country listed in the top cell), then you may inspect and release the seed with an oral permit. Seed of corn may be imported into Guam and the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands without further permit, but these seed are subject to 7CFR 319.37.

Corn and its relatives are regulated to prevent the entry of exotic plant diseases including *Peronospora maydis*, *Sclerospora sacchari,* and other downy mildews, also *Physoderma zeae-maydis*, and *P. maydis*.

Table 3 (Corn)—for millets (*Echinochloa* spp., *Eleusine* spp., *Panicum* spp., and *Setaria* spp.)

If harvested in:	And identified as:	And:	Then:	Authority:
Africa (all countries), Armenia, Australia, Azerbaijan, Bangladesh, Belarus, Bhutan, Brazil, Brunei, Bulgaria, Cambodia, China, Estonia, Georgia, Hong Kong, India, Indonesia, Japan and adjacent islands, Kazakhstan, Korea (Rep. of and Dem. People's Rep. of), Kyrgyzstan, Laos, Latvia, Lithuania, Malaysia, Moldavia, Myanmar, Nepal, New Zealand, Oceania, Pakistan, Papua New Guinea, Philippines, Russia, Singapore, Sri Lanka, Tajikstan, Taiwan (Province of China), Thailand, Turkmenistan, Ukraine, Uzbekistan, or Vietnam	→	→	REFUSE ENTRY[1]	7CFR 319.24
Other than a country or region listed above	*Setaria pallidefusca*	Has a Permit to Move Noxious Weeds	RELEASE OR CONTROL as specified on the permit	7CFR 360
		Lacks the permit	REFUSE ENTRY[1]	
	Other than *Setaria pallidefusca*	→	1. REQUIRE a written permit[2], and 2. INSPECT AND RELEASE	7CFR 319.41

1 Refer all requests for permits to the Permit Services. Importations may be allowed for scientific purposes only under Departmental permit or a Permit to Move Live Plant Pests and Noxious Weeds.

2 If the shipment is noncommercial and **not** a noxious weed, and if you are confident that the millet was harvested in a country from which the millet is admissible (**other than** a country listed in the top cell), then you may inspect and release the millet with an oral permit.

Millets, close relatives of corn, are regulated to prevent the entry of exotic plant diseases including *Peronospora maydis, Sclerospora sacchari,* and other downy mildews; and *Physoderma zeae-maydis,* and *P. maydis*.

Table 4 (Corn)-For Millets Belonging to the Genus *Pennisetum*

If harvested in:	And the species is:	And:	Then:	Authority:
Africa (all countries), Armenia, Azerbaijan, Bangladesh, Belarus, Bhutan, Brazil, Brunei, Bulgaria, Cambodia, China, Estonia, Georgia, Hong Kong, India, Indonesia, Japan and adjacent islands, Kazakstan, Korea (Rep. of and Dem. People's Rep. of), Kyrgyzstan, Laos, Latvia, Lithuania, Malaysia, Moldova, Myanmar, Nepal, New Zealand, Oceania, Pakistan, Papua New Guinea, Philippines, Russia, Singapore, Sri Lanka, Tajikstan, Taiwan (Province of China), Thailand, Turkmenistan, Ukraine, Uzbekistan, or Vietnam	→	→	REFUSE ENTRY[1]	7CFR 319.24
Australia	*Pennisetum clandestinum,* *P. macrorum,* *P. pedicellatum,* or *P. polystachion*	Has a Permit to Move Noxious Weeds	RELEASE or CONTROL as specified on permit	7CFR 360
		Lacks the permit	REFUSE ENTRY[1]	
	A species of *Pennisetum* **other than** one listed above	→	1. REQUIRE a written permit[2], and 2. INSPECT and RELEASE	7CFR 319.41
Other than a country or region listed in the two cells above	Pennisetum clandestinum, P. macrorum, *P. pedicellatum,* or *P. polystachion*	Has a Permit to Move Noxious Weeds	RELEASE or CONTROL as specified on permit	7CFR 360
		Lacks the permit	REFUSE ENTRY[1]	
	A species of *Pennisetum* **other than** one listed in the cell above	→	1. REQUIRE a written permit[2], and 2. INSPECT and RELEASE	7CFR 319.41

1 Refer all requests for permits to Permit Services. Importations may be allowed under a Departmental Permit to Move Live Plant Pests and Noxious Weeds.

2 If the shipment is a noncommercial and **not** a noxious weed, and if you are confident that the millet was harvested in a country from which the millet is admissible (**other than** a country listed in the top cell), then you may inspect and release the millet with an oral permit.

***Pennisetum*, a close relative of corn, is regulated to prevent the entry of exotic plant diseases.**

Cotton (*Gossypium* spp.)

If destined:	And the seeds are:	And destined to a port:	And the shipment weighs:	Then:	Authority:
To Guam or the CNMI	→	→	→	INSPECT AND RELEASE	7CFR 319.8
To **other than** Guam or the CNMI	Smooth (acid delinted)	→	→		
	Fuzzy (**not** acid delinted)	South of Norfolk, VA	50 lbs. or less	REQUIRE T301	
			Greater than 50 lbs.	REFUSE ENTRY	
		North of Norfolk, VA or Norfolk	→	REQUIRE T301	

***Gossyplum* seed are regulated to prevent the entry of pink bollworm (*Pectinophora gossypiella*).**

Cucurbits, Melon, Cucumber, Pumpkin, Squash Seed

If shipment is:	And harvested in:	Then:	Authority:
2 ounces or less	→	INSPECT AND RELEASE	7CFR 330.105
More than 2 ounces	Afghanistan, Algeria, Bangladesh, Burkina Faso, Cyprus, Egypt, India, Iran, Iraq, Israel, Libya, Mali, Mauritania, Morocco, Myanmar, Niger, Nigeria, Pakistan, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Syria, Tunisia, or Turkey	1. REQUIRE a written permit[1], 2. REQUIRE T302-c 3. REQUIRE a phytosanitary certificate	7CFR 319.75
	Other than a country listed in the cell above	INSPECT AND RELEASE	7CFR 330.105

1 Do **not** refuse entry or hold up a shipment for lack of a certificate.

Cucurbit seed are regulated when originating in khapra beetle endemic countries since they are a host to this pest.

Cumin (*Cuminum cyminum*)

If harvested in:	And bagged in:	Then:	Authority:
Pakistan	Jute or burlap (new or used)	1. REQUIRE a written permit 2. REQUIRE T302-c, and 3. REQUIRE a phytosanitary certificate[1]	7CFR 319.75
	Neither jute **nor** burlap	INSPECT AND RELEASE	7CFR 330.105
Afghanistan, Algeria, Bangladesh, Burkina Faso, Cyprus, Egypt, India, Iran, Iraq, Israel, Libya, Mali, Mauritania, Morocco, Myanmar, Niger, Nigeria, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Syria, Tunisia, or Turkey	Used jute or burlap	1. REQUIRE a written permit, and 2. REQUIRE T302-c	7CFR 319.75
	New jute or burlap or any other material	INSPECT AND RELEASE	7CFR 330.105
Other than a country listed in the two cells above	→		

1 Do **not** refuse entry or hold up a shipment for lack of a certificate

Cumin seed in jute or burlap bagging from khapra beetle endemic countries are regulated to prevent the entry of khapra beetle (*Trogoderma granarium*).

Cut Grass, Catch-fly Grass, White Grass (*Leersia* spp.)

Then:	Authority:
REFUSE ENTRY	7CFR 319.37

Elm (*Ulmus* spp.)

If harvested in:	Then:	Authority:
Europe	REFUSE ENTRY	7CFR 319.37
Other than Europe	INSPECT AND RELEASE	

Elm seed are regulated to prevent the entry of the elm mottle virus.

Faba Bean (*Vicia faba*) Fava Beans, Horsebeans

If harvested in:	Then:	Authority:
Canada, Central America, Mexico, South America, or West Indies	INSPECT AND RELEASE	7CFR 319.37
Other than Canada, Central America, Mexico, South America, or West Indies	USE following table	

Faba Bean (*Vicia faba*) Fava Beans, Horsebeans (continued)

If the shipment weighs:	And the shipment is a:	And:	And there are:	Then:	Authority:
1 pound or less	→	→	→	INSPECT AND RELEASE	7CFR 319.56
More than 1 pound	Sample or non-commercial lot	→	→		
	Commercial lot	Arriving from Canada and is accompanied by a Canadian phytosanitary certificate declaring that the faba beans were treated as specified in T101-c-2 or T101-d-2	→		
		Not arriving from Canada or arriving from Canada but **not** certified as described in the cell above	No whole seed in the shipment		
			Whole seed in the shipment	1. REQUIRE a written permit, and 2. REQUIRE T101-c-2 or T101-d-2	

Faba beans are regulated to prevent the entry of seed weevils (Bruchidae).

Hibiscus (*Hibiscus* spp.) Rose Mallow

If the seed are intended for:	Then:	Authority:
Food or feed	REQUIRE T301	7CFR 319.08
Analytical, industrial, or other nonfood use	1. REQUIRE a written permit, and 2. REQUIRE T203-g	7CFR 319.37

Hibiscus seed, like cotton seed, are regulated to prevent the entry of pink bollworm (*Pectinophora gossypiella*).

Kola Nut (also Cola Nut) (*Cola* spp.)

If:	Then:	Authority:
Solely the nut (fresh or dry)	INSPECT AND RELEASE	7CFR 330.106
The nut within its pod (fruit) or nut with pulp attached	USE the Fruits and Vegetables Manual to regulate as fresh fruit	7CFR 319.56

Kola nuts are host to fruit flies (the pod) and various seed boring weevils (the nut).

Lentils (*Lens* spp.)

If harvested in:	Then:	Authority:
Canada, Central America, Mexico, or West Indies	INSPECT AND RELEASE	7CFR 319.37
South America[1]	REFUSE ENTRY	
Other than a country or region listed in the cell above	USE the following table	

1 Lentils are prohibited from South America to prevent the entry of *Uromyces viciae–fabae*

Lentils (*Lens* spp.) (continued)

If the shipment weighs:	And the shipment is a:	And:	And there are:	Then:	Authority:
1 pound or less	→	→	→	INSPECT AND RELEASE	7CFR 319.56
More than 1 pound	Sample or non-commercial lot	→	→		
	Commercial lot	Transited Canada and is accompanied by a Canadian phytosanitary certificate declaring that the lentils were treated as specified in T101-e-1	→		
		Not certified as described in the cell above	No whole seed in the shipment		
			Whole seed in the shipment	1. REQUIRE a written permit, and 2. REQUIRE T101-e-1	

Lentils are regulated to prevent the entry of seed weevils (Bruchidae) and injurious rust diseases.

Macadamia Nut (*Macadamia* spp.)

If the nut has:	And harvested in:	Then:	Authority:
Husk or shell	St. Eustatius	1. REQUIRE a written permit, and 2. INSPECT AND RELEASE	7CFR 319.56
	Other than St. Eustatius	REFUSE ENTRY	
No husk and no shell	→	INSPECT AND RELEASE	7CFR 330.105

Macadamia nuts are regulated to prevent the entry of general feeders, specifically Lepidoptera.

Mahoberberis (*Mahoberberis* spp.)

Then:	Authority:
REFUSE ENTRY	7CFR 319.37

***Mahoberberis* seed are regulated to prevent the entry of new races of black stem rust, *Puccinia graminis* f. spp. *tritici*.**

Mango (*Mangifera* spp.)

If harvested in:	And from:	Then:	Authority:
North, Central, or South America or their adjacent islands—including the Caribbean Islands and Bermuda	Barbados, Dominica, French Guiana, Grenada, Guadeloupe, Martinique, St. Lucia, St. Vincent and the Grenadines, or Trinidad and Tobago	REFUSE ENTRY	7CFR 319.37
	Other than Barbados, Dominica, French Guiana, Grenada, Guadeloupe, Martinique, St. Lucia, St. Vincent and the Grenadines, or Trinidad and Tobago	INSPECT AND RELEASE	7CFR 330.105
An area or island **other than** one listed in the cell above	→	REFUSE ENTRY	7CFR 319.37

Mango seed are regulated to prevent the entry of mango seed weevils (*Sternochetus* spp.).

Niger Seed (*Guizotia abyssinica*)

If the seed is from:	And:	And the port of entry is:	And it's moving to:	Then:	Authority:
Singapore	Accompanied by a phytosanitary certificate certifying that the seed was heated to 250°F for 15 minutes[1]	→	→	RELEASE	7CFR 360
	Lacks either a phytosanitary certification or certification that the seed was heated to 250°F for 15 minutes[1]	Maryland or New Jersey	ETO Sterilization in Linden, NJ, or I.S.I. of Baltimore[2]	1. AUTHORIZE the seed to move under Custom's bond to the facility. 2. REQUIRE T412-b	
			Neither facility identified in the cell above	REFUSE ENTRY	
		Neither Maryland nor New Jersey	→		
Other than Singapore	→	Maryland or New Jersey	ETO Sterilization in Linden, NJ, or I.S.I. of Baltimore**	1. AUTHORIZE the seed to move under Custom's bond to the facility. 2. REQUIRE T412-b	
			Neither facility identified in the cell above	REFUSE ENTRY	
	→	Neither Maryland nor New Jersey	→		

1 A certificate of sterilization must accompany **each** bill of lading. Verify that the seal numbers on the containers match the documents. Sample the first and approximately every 25th shipment following PPQ Manual instructions for sampling seed. Take as random a sample as possible but do **not** de-van the container. If contaminants are present, remove them and send through normal channels to the Area Botanist for identification. If Federal Noxious Weeds are present, the seeds must be sent to the Oxford Plant Protection Laboratory in Oxford, NC, for viability testing. Do not hold the shipment while awaiting the results of viability testing. This testing is for monitoring the Singapore facility only.

2 Facilities currently approved to treat niger seed with dry heat

Niger seed are regulated to prevent the entry of noxious weeds, in particular *Cuscuta* spp. (dodder).

Oats (*Avena* spp.)

If it is:	And it is:	Then:	Authority:
Animated or wild oats (*Avena ludoviciana* or *A. sterilis*)	Accompanied by a valid Permit to Import Live Plant Pests and Noxious Weeds (PPQ Form 526)	RELEASE OR CONTROL as specified on the permit	7CFR 360
	Lacks the permit described above	REFUSE ENTRY	
Neither animated **nor** wild oats	→	INSPECT AND RELEASE	

Okra (*Abelmoschus* spp.)

If the seed are intended for:	Then:	Authority:
Food or feed	REFUSE ENTRY	Cooperation with FDA
Analytical, industrial, or other nonfood use	1. REQUIRE a written permit, and 2. REQUIRE T203-c-6	7CFR 319.37

***Abelmoschus* seed, like cotton, are regulated to prevent the entry of pink bollworm (*Pectinophora gossypiella*).**

Peanut and Related Groundnuts (*Arachis* spp.) Raw, unroasted

If harvested in:	Then:	Authority:
Burkina Faso, China, Côte d'Ivoire, India, Indonesia, Japan, Philippines, Senegal, or Thailand[1]	REFUSE ENTRY	7CFR 319.37
Other than a country listed in the cell above	INSPECT AND RELEASE	7CFR 330.105

1 Raw peanuts are prohibited from these countries to prevent the entry of the peanut strips virus and peanut clump virus. Peanut stripe virus occurs in China, India, Indonesia, Japan, Philippines, and Thailand. Peanut clump virus occurs in Burkina Faso, Côte d'Ivoire, India, and Senegal.

Prunus spp., Seed, Almond, Apricot, Cherry, Plum, and other Stone Fruits

If the seeds are:	Then:
Prunus avium, P. cerasus, P. effuse, P. laurocerasus, P. mahaleb, P. sargentii, P. serotina, P. serrula, P. serrulata, P. subhirtella, P. virginiana, P. vedoensis	USE Table 1
Prunus spp. **other than** those listed in the cell above	USE Table 2

Table 1 (*Prunus* spp.)

If harvested in:	And destined to:	Then:	Authority:
Canada	Colorado, Michigan, New York, or Washington	1. ISSUE a written permit to notify the State, then 2. INSPECT AND RELEASE	7CFR 319.37
	Other than Colorado, Michigan, New York, or Washington	INSPECT AND RELEASE	
Other than Canada	→		

Table 2 (*Prunus* spp.)—For species of *Prunus* other than those listed in Table 1 on the previous page

If harvested in:	And the importer has:	And seed are destined for:	Then:	Authority:
Canada	A phytosanitary certificate that declares: 1) Seed were grown in the country listed on the phytosanitary certificate, and 2) Plum pox virus does **not** occur in that country	Colorado, Michigan, New York, or Washington	1. ISSUE a written permit to notify the State, and 2. INSPECT AND RELEASE	7CFR 319.37
		Other than a State listed in the cell above	INSPECT AND RELEASE	
	No phytosanitary certificate or one with-out the declarations in the cell above	→	REFUSE ENTRY	
Europe	A phytosanitary certificate that declares: 1) Seed were produced in a nursery free from plum pox virus, and 2) Seed were free of the plum pox virus based on test of parent stock[1]	→	INSPECT AND RELEASE	
	No phytosanitary certificate or one with-out the declarations in the cell above	→	REFUSE ENTRY	
Other than Canada or Europe	A phytosanitary certificate that declares: 1) Seed were grown in the country listed on the phytosanitary certificate, and 2) Plum pox virus does **not** occur in that country	→	INSPECT AND RELEASE	
	No phytosanitary certificate or one with-out the declarations in the cell above	→	REFUSE ENTRY	

1 Currently only Belgium, France, Federal Republic of Germany, The Netherlands, and Great Britain can make such certification.

The seed of stone fruit are regulated because of a wide diversity of diseases, many of them viruses.

Ribes spp., Currants, Gooseberry

If destined to:	Then:	Authority:
Massachusetts, New York, West Virginia, or Wisconsin	1. ISSUE a written permit to notify the State, then 2. INSPECT AND RELEASE	7CFR 319.37
Other than Massachusetts, New York, West Virginia, or Wisconsin	INSPECT AND RELEASE	

Ribes seed are regulated to prevent the further spread of white pine blister rust.

Rice (*Oryza* spp.)

If the rice is:	And:	And the importer can:	And the rice is:	And the rice's origin is:	And destined to:	Then:
A red rice[1]	Any seed embryos are intact[2]	Provide evidence that the rice is a cultivar of *Oryza sativa*	→	→	Guam or CNMI	INSPECT AND RELEASE
			→	→	Other than Guam or CNMI	CONTINUE to Table 1
		Cannot provide evidence that the rice is a cultivar of *Oryza sativa*	A listed noxious weed or identified as a noxious weed[3]	→	→	REFUSE ENTRY unless accompanied by a Permit to Import Noxious Weeds (PPQ Form 526)
			Not identified as a noxious weed[2]	Unknown	→	
				One where the noxious red rices occur	→	1. SEND the intercepted seed to your regional botanist for identification 2. HOLD shipment for final action as determined by your regional botanist
				One where the noxious red rices do **not** occur	Guam or CNMI	INSPECT AND RELEASE
					Other than Guam or CNMI	CONTINUE to Table 1
	Germ removed or **no** seed embryos found that are intact	→	→	→	Guam or CNMI	INSPECT AND RELEASE
		→	→	→	**Other than** Guam or CNMI	CONTINUE to Table 1

1 There are several varieties of *Oryza sativa* that have a red bran and are called red rice. These rices are **not** noxious weeds.

2 Small quantities of paddy rice may be imported under a Departmental Permit.

3 Red rice that is a noxious weed may be any of the following three species: *Oryza longistaminata*, *O. punctata*, or *O. rufipogon*. You cannot identify red rice to specie without the inflorescence.

Rice is regulated to prevent the entry of noxious weeds, and of fungal and bacterial diseases of rice including: blight (*Oospora oryzetorum*), glume blotch (*Melanomma glumarum*), bacterial blight (*Xanthomonas campestris* pv. *oryzae*), and leaf streak (*Xanthomonas campestris* pv. *oryzicola*).

Table 1—(Rice)[1]

If there are:	Then:	Authority:
29 or more contaminant hulls[2] in a quart sample	REFUSE ENTRY	7CFR 319.55
28 or fewer contaminant hulls in a quart sample[2]	INSPECT AND RELEASE	

1 Milled products of rice include basmati rice, brown rice, husked rice, polished rice, rice flour, rice powder, and rice starch.

2 This includes whole seeds.

Solanum (*Salanum* spp.) includes Potatoes, Tropical Soda Apple, Turkey Berry, and Wetland Nightshade

If the species is:	And the seeds were collected in:	And it is:	And:	Then:	Authority:
Not one that bears tubers (**other than** potatoes)	→	Tropical soda apple *(S. viarum)*, turkey berry *(S. torvum),* or wetland nightshade *(S. tampicense)*	It is accompanied by a valid Permit to Import Live Plant Pests and Noxious Weeds (PPQ Form 526)	RELEASE or CONTROL as specified on the permit	7CFR 360
			Lacks the permit described in the cell above	REFUSE ENTRY	
		Neither tropical soda apple, turkey berry, **nor** wetland nightshade	→	INSPECT AND RELEASE	7CFR 319.37
One that bears tubers (potatoes)	Canada	→	→	INSPECT AND RELEASE	
	Chile	→	Is accompanied by a phytosanitary certificate issued by the Servicio Agricola y Ganadero of Chile stating that the conditions of 7CFR 319.37-5(o)[1 through 3] have been met	1. REQUIRE a written permit and 1. INSPECT AND RELEASE	
			Lacks such certification	REFUSE ENTRY	
	New Zealand	→	→	1. REQUIRE a written permit and 2. INSPECT AND RELEASE	
	Other than Canada, Chile, or New Zealand	→	→	REFUSE ENTRY	

Potato seed are regulated to prevent the entry of a variety of potato diseases.

Soybean *(Glycine max)*

If harvested in[1]:	And there is:	Then:	Authority:
Afghanistan, Argentina, Armenia, Australia, Azerbaijan, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Bhutan, Brazil, Brunei, Cambodia, China, Cook Islands, Cyprus, East Timor, Ghana, Guam, India, Indian Ocean Terr,. Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Israel, Japan, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Kuwait, Kyrgyzstan, Laos, Lebanon, Malaysia, Maldives, Mongolia, Myanmar (Burma), Nepal, New Caledonia, Nigeria, Niue, North Korea, Oman, Pakistan, Paraguay, Papua New Guinea, Philippines, Qatar, Russian Fed., Saudi Arabia, Sierra Leone, Singapore, South Korea, Sri Lanka, Syria, Taiwan, Tajikistan, Tanzania, Thailand, Tonga, Turkey, Turkmenistan, U.A.E., Uganda, Uzbekistan, Vanuatu, Vietnam, Yemen, or Zambia	2% or **less** foreign material with the shipment (grain grade of number 2 or better)	INSPECT AND RELEASE	7CFR 319.37
	More than 2% foreign material with the shipment (grain grade higher than 2)	REFUSE ENTRY	
Other than a country in listed in the cell above		INSPECT AND RELEASE	7CFR 330.105

1

CAUTION

Confirm the origin of the grain. Grain is transshipped from many ports. The port of transshipment does **not** necessarily reflect the country in which the grain was harvested.

Soybeans are regulated to prevent the entry of the soybean rust pathogen, *Phakopsora pachyrhizi*.

Sprangletop (*Leptochloa* spp.)

Then:	Authority:
REFUSE ENTRY	7CFR 319.37

Sugarcane *(Saccharum* spp.)

If it is:	And it:	Then:	Authority:
Wild sugarcane *(Saccharum spontaneum)*	Is accompanied by a valid Permit to Import Live Plant Pests and Noxious Weeds (PPQ Form 526)	RELEASE or CONTROL as specified on the permit	7CFR 360
	Lacks the permit described in the cell above	REFUSE ENTRY	
Other than wild sugarcane *(Saccharum spontaneum)*	Is destined to Guam or CNMI	INSPECT AND RELEASE	7CFR 330.105
	Is destined to **other than** Guam or CNMI	REFUSE ENTRY	7CFR 319.41

Sugarcane seed are regulated to prevent the introduction of certain injurious insects and fungi that attack sugarcane.

Sweet Pea and other Peas in the Genus *Lathyrus* (Caley, Chickling, Everlasting, Flat, Grass, Perennial, Rough, Sweet, Tangier, and Yellow Peas)

If harvested in:	And the seed is for:	Then:	Authority:
Other than Central or North America	Food or feed	1. REQUIRE a written permit and 2. REQUIRE T101-e-1	7CFR 319.37
	Analytical, industrial, or other non-food use	1. REQUIRE a written permit and 2. REQUIRE T203-a-2	
Central or North America	→	INSPECT AND RELEASE	

***Lathyrus* spp. are regulated to prevent the entry of general feeders, especially bruchids.**

Vetch (*Vicia* spp. other than *V. faba,* the Faba bean)

If harvested in:	Then:	Authority:
Canada, Mexico, or Central America	INSPECT AND RELEASE	7CFR 319.37
Other than Canada, Mexico, or Central America	1. REQUIRE a written permit, and 2. REQUIRE T101-e-1	

Vetch seed are regulated to prevent the entry of general feeders, especially bruchids.

Wheat (*Triticum* spp.), Goatgrass (*Aegilops* spp.), and their intergeneric Crosses

If destined to:	If harvested in[1]:	Then:	Authority
Guam[1]		INSPECT AND RELEASE	7CFR 330.105
Other than Guam	Afghanistan, Algeria, Armenia, Australia, Azerbaijan, Bangladesh, Belarus, Bulgaria, Chile, China, Cyprus, Egypt, Estonia, Falkland Islands, Georgia, Greece, Guatemala, Hungary, India, Iran, Iraq, Israel, Italy, Japan, Kazakhstan, Korea (Rep. of and Dem. People's Rep. of), Kyrgyzstan, Latvia, Libya, Lithuania, Mexico[2], Moldova, Morocco, Nepal, Oman, Pakistan, Portugal, Romania, Russia, South Africa, Spain, Tajikistan, Tanzania, Tunisia, Turkey, Turkmenistan, Ukraine, Uzbekistan, or Venezuela	REFUSE ENTRY	7CFR 319.59
	Other than a country listed in the cell above	INSPECT AND RELEASE	7CFR 330.105

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Confirm the origin of the grain. Grain is transshipped from many ports. The port of transshipment does **not** necessarily reflect the country in which the grain was harvested.

2 Wheat is admissible from the municipality of Mexicali Valley in the state of Baja California and the municipality of San Luis Rio Colorado in the state of Sonora if entering the port of Calexico, CA, and accompanied by a phytosanitary certificate stating the at the articles meet the conditions of 7CFR 319.52-2(b)(3)(i) through (iii).

Wheat and its relatives are regulated to prevent the entry of flag smut (*Urocystis agropyri*) and Karnal bunt (*Tilletia indica*).

Wild Rice (*Zizania* spp.)

If harvested in:	Then:	Authority:
Canada	INSPECT AND RELEASE	7CFR 319.37
Other than Canada	REFUSE ENTRY	

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